

# News

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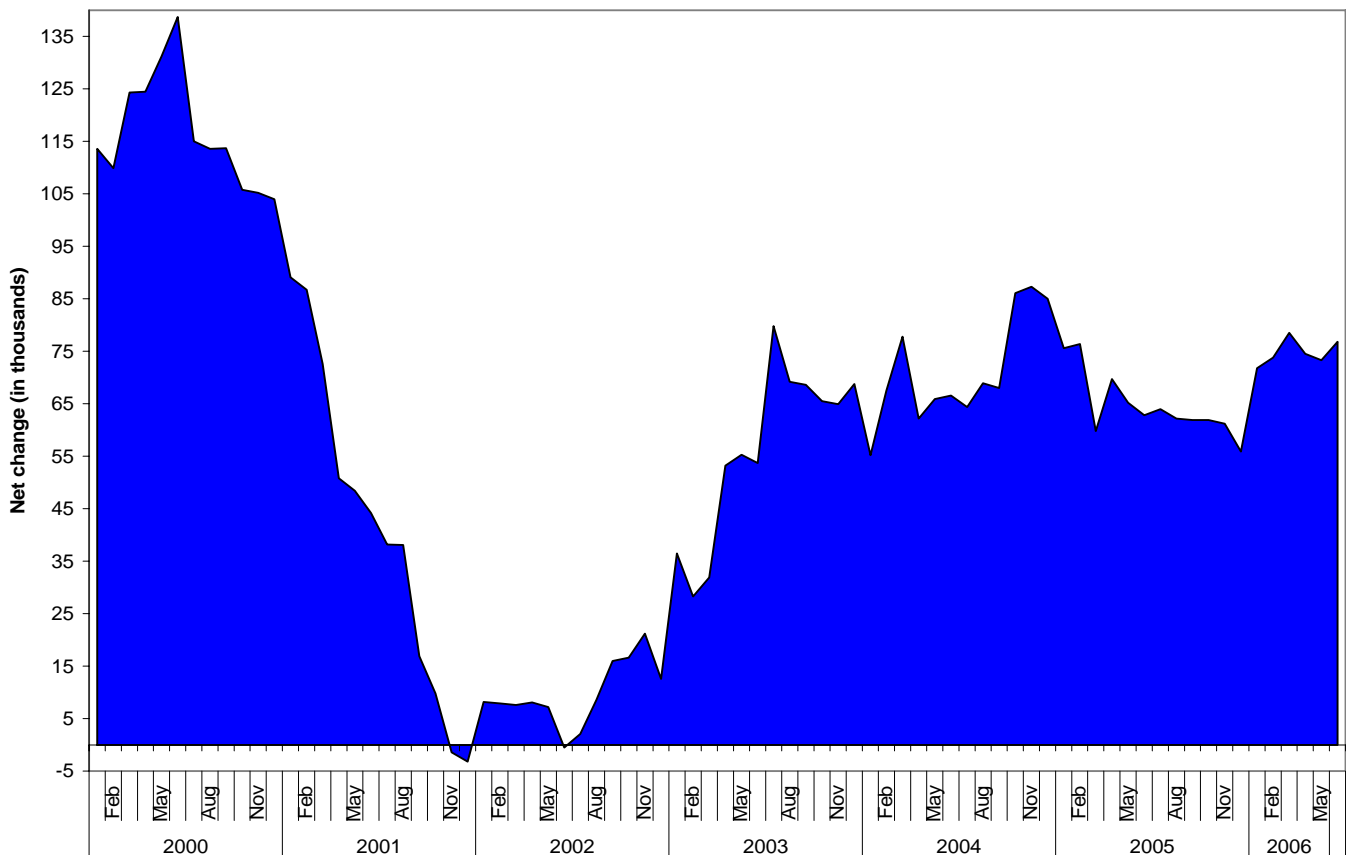
FOR RELEASE:

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 2006

## WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT RISES BY 76,800 FROM JUNE A YEAR AGO

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,015,100 in June 2006, up 76,800 or 2.6 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nationally, nonfarm employment grew 1.4 percent from June 2005 to June 2006. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that over-the-year employment advances in the Washington metropolitan area extended back to July 2002 without interruption—the 48<sup>th</sup> consecutive increase in local payrolls. Though there was a healthy addition of jobs from June 2005 to June 2006, the increase was well below the area's peak expansion of 138,700 jobs from June 1999 to June 2000. (See chart 1 and table 1; Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Statistical Area, January 2000-June 2006**

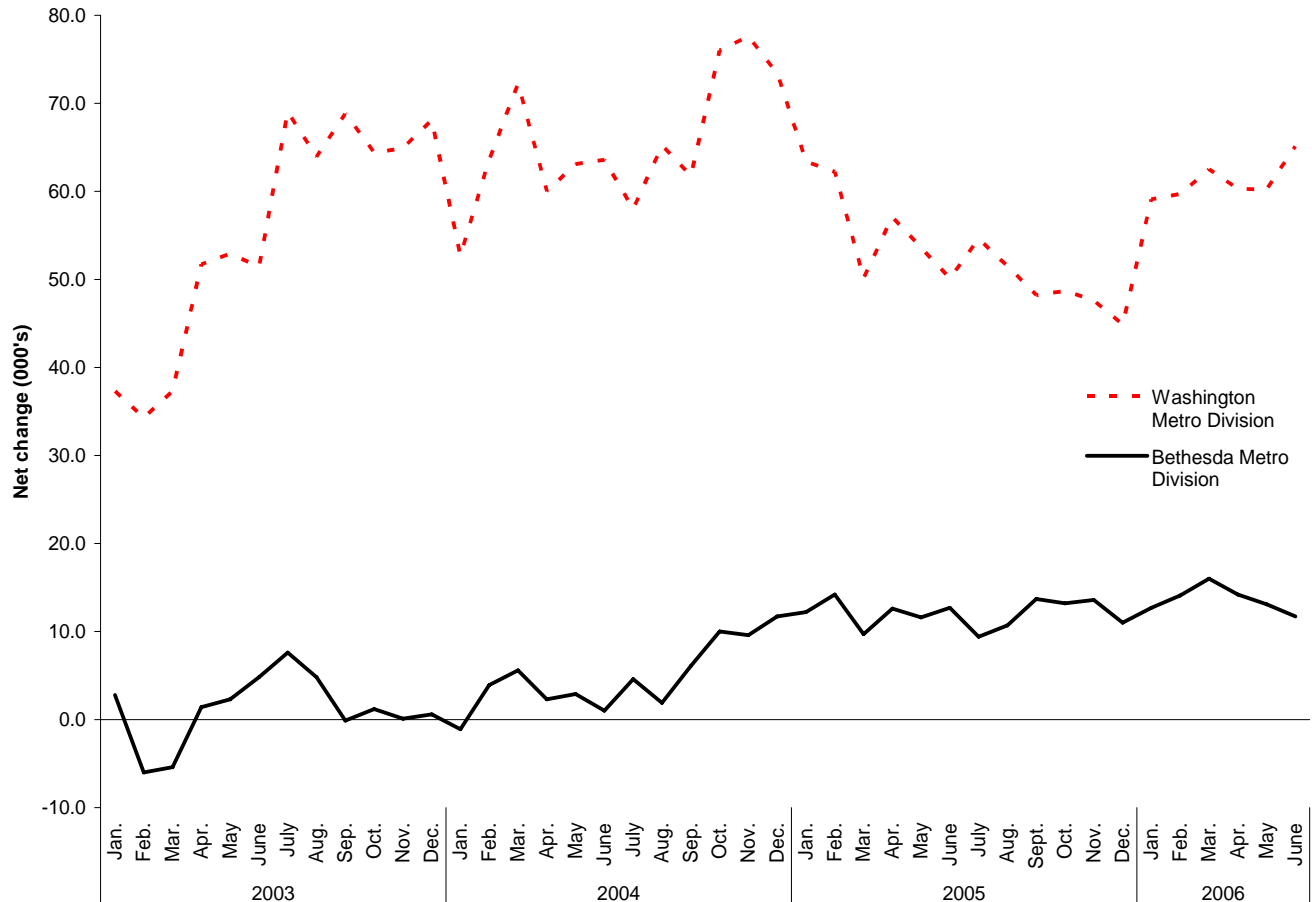


In the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. metropolitan area as a whole, growth was widespread among the various industry supersectors from June 2005 to June 2006. The latest advance was led by the continued expansion in professional and business services, which added 29,400 jobs. Educational and health services (12,700) added the second most jobs in the metropolitan area, followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (9,800) and government (8,200). Two other supersectors expanded by more than 5,000 jobs—leisure and hospitality (6,300) and natural resources, mining, and construction (5,100). Other services and financial activities also added to their job counts over the last 12 months, growing by 3,100 and 2,100, respectively. Employment in information and in manufacturing was little changed over the year. (See table 1.)

### **Metropolitan divisions**

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Both gained jobs from June 2005 to June 2006, with the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division adding 65,100 to its payrolls; this division accounted for 80 percent of the workforce in the Washington metropolitan area. The Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division gained 11,700 from June 2005 to June 2006 and employed the remaining 20 percent of the workers in the metropolitan area.

**Chart 2. Total nonfarm employment over-the-year net change in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria and Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick Metropolitan Divisions, January 2003-June 2006**



Job growth in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division mirrored the larger Metropolitan Statistical Area. The latest advance was led by the continued expansion in professional and business services, which added 25,100 jobs. The next largest job gain occurred in educational and health services (11,800), followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (8,500) and government (7,400). Two other supersectors added from 4,000 to 5,000 jobs—leisure and hospitality and natural resources, mining, and construction. Financial activities and other services also added to their job counts over the last 12 months, expanding by 1,800 and 1,500, respectively. Employment in manufacturing and in information was little changed over the year.

From June 2005 to June 2006, job growth in the Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division was also led by professional and business services (4,300). Other contributors included other services (1,600); trade, transportation, and utilities, and leisure and hospitality (each at 1,300); and natural resources, mining, and construction, and information (each at 1,000). Employment in the remaining four industries showed little change, varying by less than 1,000 from June a year ago.

### **Industry employment**

Employment in professional and business services, the largest industry supersector in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the workforce, rose by 29,400 from June 2005 to June 2006, an increase of 4.5 percent. These over-the-year gains have continued uninterrupted since January 2003. Since June 1990, the first year this data series was available, the professional and business services industry has added 300,900 jobs, an 80.2-percent increase. As of June 2006, there were 676,300 professional and business services jobs in the Washington metropolitan area.

Jobs in educational and health services rose by 12,700 from June 2005 to June 2006 in the metropolitan area. The advance represented a 4.2-percent increase—the 30<sup>th</sup> consecutive over-the-year gain in this industry supersector. Most of the recent expansion occurred in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division.

Trade, transportation, and utilities employment increased 9,800 over the last 12 months, a 2.4-percent gain. Again, most of the recent advance occurred in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division.

Government, the second-largest industry supersector in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. metropolitan area, just behind professional and business services, accounted for over one-fifth of all employment in June 2006. Over the year, public sector employment rose by 8,200, an increase of 1.3 percent.

Jobs in leisure and hospitality rose by 6,300 in the Washington area, an increase of 2.4 percent; this was the 54<sup>th</sup> straight month of over-the-year advances—the longest current period of consecutive over-the-year expansion among all supersectors.

Employment in natural resources, mining, and construction rose by 5,100 in the metropolitan area from June 2005 to June 2006, an increase of 2.7 percent. Employment in the other services industry (which includes equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and such services as providing dry cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking, and dating) rose by 3,100 in the Washington metropolitan area, an increase of 1.8 percent. Both the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria and the Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick metropolitan divisions shared nearly equally in the recent advance.

Financial activities employment rose by 2,100 from June 2005 to June 2006, a gain of 1.3 percent. This expansion was led by the addition of 1,800 financial activities jobs in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division.

Employment in the information supersector (which includes software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; and the industries known as Internet services providers and Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries) varied by less than 1,000 from last year in the metropolitan area, totaling 101,000 in June 2006. Employment declines, interspersed with sluggish growth, have beset this supersector since August 2001, the last time 1,000 or more jobs were added over a 12-month period.

Jobs in manufacturing were basically unchanged from June 2005 to June 2006. The last time this industry supersector added 1,000 or more jobs over the year was November 2000. Since then, the industry has lost 15,500 jobs. Overall, there were 65,300 factory jobs in the Washington area in June 2006. Over two-thirds of these jobs were located in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division.

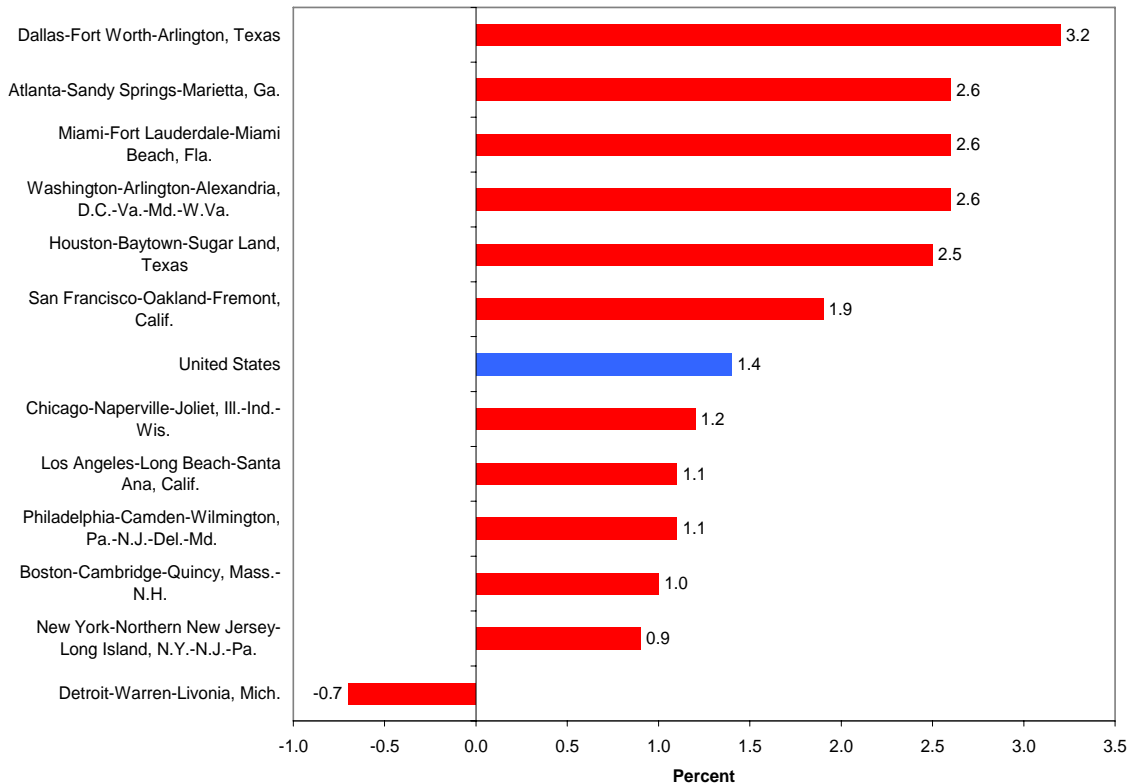
### **Twelve largest metropolitan areas**

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area was one of the nation's 12 largest in June 2006. Jobs in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria area grew at a 2.6-percent pace over the year, making Washington one of six metropolitan areas with employment growth surpassing the national increase of 1.4 percent. Joining Washington with a growth rate of 2.6 percent were Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla., and Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas, was close with a wage gain of 2.5 percent. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, had the largest percentage increase among the 12 areas in June 2006, with job growth of 3.2 percent. (See chart 3.) One other area, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. (1.9 percent), also had an over-the-year gain exceeding that for the nation. (See chart 3.)

The other half of the 12 largest metropolitan areas recorded job growth below the national average. Five of these areas experienced job growth in a tight band ranging from 1.2 to 1.0 percent. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., was the only area among the 12 that lost jobs over the year, shedding 0.7 percent of its workforce. (See table 2.)

Eight of the 12 largest metropolitan areas added more than 50,000 jobs from June a year ago—Dallas; New York; Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles; Miami; Atlanta; Houston; and Chicago. The professional and business services supersector was the growth leader in seven of these eight areas, New York being the exception. Chicago added the largest number of professional and business services jobs (33,300) followed by Washington, D.C. (29,400) and Dallas (28,900).

**Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, June 2006**



### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

## Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

**The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

**The Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Frederick and Montgomery Counties in Maryland.

## Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Mid-Atlantic Information Office at 215-597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Washington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	Jun. 2005	Apr. 2006	May 2006	Jun. 2006(p)	June 2005 to June 2006(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,938.3	2,975.0	2,992.8	3,015.1	76.8	2.6
Natural resources, mining, & construction	189.9	190.0	192.3	195.0	5.1	2.7
Manufacturing	65.7	64.6	64.8	65.3	-0.4	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	407.4	410.7	413.0	417.2	9.8	2.4
Information	100.5	100.1	100.5	101.0	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	162.1	162.1	163.1	164.2	2.1	1.3
Professional & business services	646.9	665.6	669.0	676.3	29.4	4.5
Educational & health services	305.4	322.1	320.9	318.1	12.7	4.2
Leisure & hospitality	261.9	254.4	260.9	268.2	6.3	2.4
Other services	167.8	169.0	169.8	170.9	3.1	1.8
Government	630.7	636.4	638.5	638.9	8.2	1.3
<b>Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division (MD)</b>						
Total nonfarm	576.3	580.6	583.6	588.0	11.7	2.0
Natural resources, mining, & construction	42.3	42.1	42.7	43.3	1.0	2.4
Manufacturing	21.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	-0.8	-3.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	84.3	84.5	84.8	85.6	1.3	1.5
Information	17.2	18.2	18.3	18.2	1.0	5.8
Financial activities	45.2	45.1	45.4	45.5	0.3	0.7
Professional & business services	120.0	122.5	123.1	124.3	4.3	3.6
Educational & health services	70.4	70.9	71.1	71.3	0.9	1.3
Leisure & hospitality	51.5	49.0	50.2	52.8	1.3	2.5
Other services	31.2	32.3	32.4	32.8	1.6	5.1
Government	92.8	95.5	95.1	93.6	0.8	0.9
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division (MD)</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,362.0	2,394.4	2,409.2	2,427.1	65.1	2.8
Natural resources, mining, & construction	147.6	147.9	149.6	151.7	4.1	2.8
Manufacturing	44.3	44.1	44.3	44.7	0.4	0.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	323.1	326.2	328.2	331.6	8.5	2.6
Information	83.3	81.9	82.2	82.8	-0.5	-0.6
Financial activities	116.9	117.0	117.7	118.7	1.8	1.5
Professional & business services	526.9	543.1	545.9	552.0	25.1	4.8
Educational & health services	235.0	251.2	249.8	246.8	11.8	5.0
Leisure & hospitality	210.4	205.4	210.7	215.4	5.0	2.4
Other services	136.6	136.7	137.4	138.1	1.5	1.1
Government	537.9	540.9	543.4	545.3	7.4	1.4

(p) = preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	Jun. 2005	Apr. 2006	May 2006	Jun. 2006(p)	June 2005 to June 2006(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.						
Total nonfarm	8,447.6	8,394.6	8,458.3	8,525.8	78.2	0.9
Natural resources, mining, & construction	343.8	337.3	345.3	350.7	6.9	2.0
Manufacturing	485.2	464.0	465.6	467.2	-18.0	-3.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,595.5	1,576.2	1,588.7	1,602.4	6.9	0.4
Information	291.5	288.0	290.2	290.9	-0.6	-0.2
Financial activities	784.8	786.9	789.9	799.4	14.6	1.9
Professional & business services	1,258.1	1,244.8	1,250.9	1,267.5	9.4	0.7
Educational & health services	1,370.6	1,409.6	1,411.4	1,400.2	29.6	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	648.0	611.7	634.1	658.2	10.2	1.6
Other services	370.5	380.7	383.8	387.3	16.8	4.5
Government	1,299.6	1,295.4	1,298.4	1,302.0	2.4	0.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	5,523.3	5,559.4	5,574.9	5,586.5	63.2	1.1
Natural resources and mining	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.1	2.3
Construction	250.9	251.5	254.9	257.1	6.2	2.5
Manufacturing	655.9	651.6	652.0	652.0	-3.9	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,056.5	1,059.1	1,061.6	1,066.5	10.0	0.9
Information	235.2	237.1	239.2	241.5	6.3	2.7
Financial activities	382.6	387.1	386.7	387.0	4.4	1.2
Professional & business services	839.6	850.3	850.4	854.2	14.6	1.7
Educational & health services	600.0	616.7	614.9	607.2	7.2	1.2
Leisure & hospitality	551.6	549.2	555.0	559.4	7.8	1.4
Other services	196.3	197.6	198.8	199.8	3.5	1.8
Government	750.3	754.7	756.9	757.3	7.0	0.9
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.						
Total nonfarm	4,496.2	4,493.7	4,524.4	4,549.8	53.6	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	-0.1	-3.8
Construction	220.4	210.5	217.6	223.3	2.9	1.3
Manufacturing	499.0	489.0	487.3	490.5	-8.5	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	913.8	908.0	913.8	919.7	5.9	0.6
Information	93.7	92.0	91.9	92.1	-1.6	-1.7
Financial activities	329.4	331.6	331.2	333.1	3.7	1.1
Professional & business services	710.2	728.4	735.5	743.5	33.3	4.7
Educational & health services	555.9	567.4	566.9	561.5	5.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	404.6	395.7	406.0	414.6	10.0	2.5
Other services	196.9	199.8	199.8	201.5	4.6	2.3
Government	569.7	568.9	571.9	567.5	-2.2	-0.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.						
Total nonfarm	2,938.3	2,975.0	2,992.8	3,015.1	76.8	2.6
Natural resources, mining, & construction	189.9	190.0	192.3	195.0	5.1	2.7
Manufacturing	65.7	64.6	64.8	65.3	-0.4	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	407.4	410.7	413.0	417.2	9.8	2.4
Information	100.5	100.1	100.5	101.0	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	162.1	162.1	163.1	164.2	2.1	1.3
Professional & business services	646.9	665.6	669.0	676.3	29.4	4.5
Educational & health services	305.4	322.1	320.9	318.1	12.7	4.2
Leisure & hospitality	261.9	254.4	260.9	268.2	6.3	2.4
Other services	167.8	169.0	169.8	170.9	3.1	1.8
Government	630.7	636.4	638.5	638.9	8.2	1.3

(p) = preliminary



**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area and Industry	Jun. 2005	Apr. 2006	May 2006	Jun. 2006(p)	June 2005 to June 2006(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,763.5	2,836.6	2,843.3	2,852.4	88.9	3.2
Natural resources, mining, & construction	168.2	173.9	175.4	178.3	10.1	6.0
Manufacturing	294.1	293.4	292.1	293.6	-0.5	-0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	597.7	603.9	604.5	605.4	7.7	1.3
Information	92.7	91.3	90.6	90.7	-2.0	-2.2
Financial activities	221.7	226.0	226.8	227.5	5.8	2.6
Professional & business services	384.2	405.9	407.9	413.1	28.9	7.5
Educational & health services	280.6	297.3	298.5	297.9	17.3	6.2
Leisure & hospitality	265.2	266.9	269.1	272.4	7.2	2.7
Other services	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.5	0.0	0.0
Government	350.6	369.9	370.5	365.0	14.4	4.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,792.7	2,810.5	2,823.3	2,823.7	31.0	1.1
Natural resources, mining, & construction	131.5	126.9	130.2	132.3	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	231.8	226.4	225.8	228.0	-3.8	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	534.0	534.6	539.1	541.0	7.0	1.3
Information	55.3	55.2	55.7	56.0	0.7	1.3
Financial activities	220.7	219.1	219.6	220.4	-0.3	-0.1
Professional & business services	413.1	417.5	419.1	421.0	7.9	1.9
Educational & health services	493.8	514.8	511.5	500.8	7.0	1.4
Leisure & hospitality	228.2	220.9	228.4	232.7	4.5	2.0
Other services	127.5	130.0	131.3	132.3	4.8	3.8
Government	356.8	365.1	362.6	359.2	2.4	0.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,440.6	2,440.4	2,451.2	2,465.0	24.4	1.0
Natural resources and mining	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-14.3
Construction	105.7	101.6	105.1	107.4	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	228.1	226.6	227.1	228.6	0.5	0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	424.0	414.8	417.5	421.3	-2.7	-0.6
Information	74.7	75.0	75.0	75.3	0.6	0.8
Financial activities	186.7	187.9	188.8	191.4	4.7	2.5
Professional & business services	390.5	391.7	394.1	399.7	9.2	2.4
Educational & health services	426.0	450.5	443.7	433.2	7.2	1.7
Leisure & hospitality	221.3	205.2	212.6	220.6	-0.7	-0.3
Other services	87.6	87.0	87.1	88.1	0.5	0.6
Government	294.6	299.0	299.0	298.2	3.6	1.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,366.1	2,452.7	2,455.9	2,426.6	60.5	2.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	143.7	147.1	148.8	150.2	6.5	4.5
Manufacturing	100.7	99.5	99.7	100.2	-0.5	-0.5
Trade, transportation, & utilities	526.0	534.3	535.8	533.9	7.9	1.5
Information	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	0.2	0.4
Financial activities	177.2	182.1	182.5	183.2	6.0	3.4
Professional & business services	415.5	434.3	433.4	435.1	19.6	4.7
Educational & health services	298.8	308.4	309.6	307.4	8.6	2.9
Leisure & hospitality	248.3	259.3	257.0	254.7	6.4	2.6
Other services	102.0	103.7	103.9	104.6	2.6	2.5
Government	296.0	325.9	327.0	299.2	3.2	1.1

(p) = preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area and Industry	Jun. 2005	Apr. 2006	May 2006	Jun. 2006(p)	June 2005 to June 2006(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,353.4	2,400.8	2,411.8	2,412.8	59.4	2.5
Natural resources, mining, & construction	239.1	247.8	250.2	249.2	10.1	4.2
Manufacturing	213.9	216.4	216.8	218.7	4.8	2.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	482.6	485.9	487.1	490.3	7.7	1.6
Information	36.5	35.4	35.2	35.4	-1.1	-3.0
Financial activities	138.6	141.5	142.0	142.9	4.3	3.1
Professional & business services	333.9	349.1	352.0	354.2	20.3	6.1
Educational & health services	260.6	268.0	268.8	268.6	8.0	3.1
Leisure & hospitality	215.6	210.7	213.8	216.2	0.6	0.3
Other services	95.7	96.5	97.0	98.4	2.7	2.8
Government	336.9	349.5	348.9	338.9	2.0	0.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.						
Total nonfarm	2,332.1	2,390.7	2,399.0	2,391.9	59.8	2.6
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	4.8
Construction	132.6	138.2	139.1	139.4	6.8	5.1
Manufacturing	178.0	177.4	177.5	178.3	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	532.8	539.7	542.9	544.6	11.8	2.2
Information	90.8	90.1	89.7	89.3	-1.5	-1.7
Financial activities	157.3	159.9	160.4	160.5	3.2	2.0
Professional & business services	386.2	398.4	398.6	399.0	12.8	3.3
Educational & health services	230.0	240.1	241.1	239.9	9.9	4.3
Leisure & hospitality	226.2	227.2	231.4	231.7	5.5	2.4
Other services	96.1	98.3	97.6	97.7	1.6	1.7
Government	300.0	319.2	318.5	309.3	9.3	3.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.						
Total nonfarm	2,077.2	2,030.3	2,058.1	2,063.5	-13.7	-0.7
Natural resources, mining, & construction	90.0	79.4	86.3	89.7	-0.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	289.0	274.8	277.1	275.6	-13.4	-4.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	382.6	374.1	377.7	377.3	-5.3	-1.4
Information	35.5	34.4	34.7	34.6	-0.9	-2.5
Financial activities	119.8	118.7	119.4	120.3	0.5	0.4
Professional & business services	375.1	368.4	374.8	379.9	4.8	1.3
Educational & health services	262.7	269.1	269.8	268.4	5.7	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	191.0	183.4	189.1	191.5	0.5	0.3
Other services	92.8	89.9	90.0	90.9	-1.9	-2.0
Government	238.7	238.1	239.2	235.3	-3.4	-1.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	1,984.2	2,004.8	2,013.4	2,021.1	36.9	1.9
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	115.6	120.5	122.8	125.4	9.8	8.5
Manufacturing	138.1	139.4	139.7	140.6	2.5	1.8
Trade, transportation, & utilities	357.3	357.7	359.3	360.8	3.5	1.0
Information	71.7	69.7	69.4	69.3	-2.4	-3.3
Financial activities	159.0	162.0	162.4	162.6	3.6	2.3
Professional & business services	333.9	339.7	339.8	342.5	8.6	2.6
Educational & health services	218.4	224.5	224.8	223.2	4.8	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	202.0	201.5	204.5	206.6	4.6	2.3
Other services	74.5	73.4	73.7	74.4	-0.1	-0.1
Government	312.4	315.1	315.7	314.4	2.0	0.6

(p) = preliminary